Jellyfish Drawing Reference: Bell Outline and Flowing Tentacles

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

Draw a jellyfish with a 6 cm bell and four tentacles of lengths 4, 7, 7, and 4 cm. Use a light source from the upper right.

Answer: A centered jellyfish with a smooth 6 cm dome bell, four S-curve tentacles in the order 4, 7, 7, 4 cm, and shading on the lower left of the bell.

Reason: The bell is drawn first with a center line and checked for symmetry. Tentacles start at the bottom edge and flow downward with continuous S-curves. Shading is opposite the light source in light layers.

Check: Measure the bell height (6 cm) and tentacle lengths (4, 7, 7, 4 cm). Check that shading is on the lower left and that tentacles are smooth S-curves.

Task 2

Draw a jellyfish with a bell 10 cm wide and 8 cm tall, and six tentacles: three thick (two parallel lines) and three thin (single line). Vary lengths between 3 and 8 cm.

Answer: A jellyfish with a wide smooth dome bell 10 cm wide and 8 cm tall, six tentacles alternating thick and thin, lengths varied between 3 and 8 cm, and light shading on the bell opposite a chosen light source.

Reason: A wider bell needs a gentle bottom curve to avoid a flat line. Thick tentacles use two parallel lines with rounded tips; thin ones use single lines. Alternating thickness creates balance.

Check: Count six tentacles and confirm three are thick and three are thin. Measure lengths within 3 to 8 cm. Check the bell is about 10 cm wide and 8 cm tall and that the outline is smooth.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

Draw two jellyfish side by side: one compact (bell 8 cm tall and 10 cm wide, short tentacles 3 to 5 cm) and one flowing (bell 6 cm tall and 6 cm wide, long tentacles 7 to 10 cm). Shade both with a light source from the top.

Answer: Two centered jellyfish: left compact with a wider bell (8 cm tall, 10 cm wide) and short tentacles; right flowing with a narrower bell (6 cm tall, 6 cm wide) and long tentacles. Both have light shading on the lower half of the bell.

Reason: Varying bell width and tentacle length changes the character. A top light source means shading is on the lower half. Keep both outlines smooth and tentacles continuous.

Check: Measure bell heights (8 cm and 6 cm), bell widths (10 cm and 6 cm), and tentacle ranges (3 to 5 cm and 7 to 10 cm). Check shading is on the lower half of both bells and that the two jellyfish do not overlap.

Task 4

Draw a jellyfish with a 7 cm bell and five tentacles. Make one tentacle curl outward at the tip. Use three shading layers on the lower right of the bell.

Answer: A jellyfish with a smooth 7 cm dome bell, five S-curve tentacles, one with an outward curl at the tip, and three light shading layers on the lower right.

Reason: The curl is added at the end of one tentacle stroke without breaking the flow. Three layers build a soft gradient. The bell outline remains smooth and symmetric.

Check: Measure the bell height (7 cm) and count five tentacles. Confirm one tip curls outward. Check that shading has three visible light layers on the lower right and that the outline is smooth.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Bell outline is a smooth dome with a gentle bottom curve.
- [ ] Symmetry is checked at three heights.
- [ ] Tentacles use continuous S-curves and varied lengths.
- [ ] Shading is light, layered, and follows the dome curve.
- [ ] Layout is centered with space for long tentacles.
- [ ] Valid alternatives are accepted: different tentacle counts, widths, and handwriting styles are fine if the construction and flow are clear.

Reflection: What did you check, what did you change, and what will you try next?